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dresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary tage, and under no circumstances guarante their publication at any special date. Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Wash agton, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 31, 1896.

SAMPLE COPIES.



this week's issue of

TEIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it turnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling allumces with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the leyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and ampion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and

prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year-two cents a week-and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best read-ing matter for the money.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING

Address all communications to

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Brevet Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Maj.-Gen H. M. Plaisted, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Me., and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

story of a young Ohio mechanic who was in Charleston at the time, and was compelled to join the rebels, but who afterwards escap d IN AND OUT OF CHARLESTON. By R. O. B., a young Connecticut man, who

hostilities. REMINISCENCES OF GETTYSBURG. By Jas. Fulton, M. D., New London, Pa. SABERS AGAIN TO THE FRONT. A Account of the Cavalry Raids around Corinth. By Birney McLean, 2d Iowa Cav.

was caught in Charleston at the opening of

THE KANAWHA DIVISION AND ITS CAMPAIGNS. Incidentally of the Military Services of Maj. Wm. McKinley. By R. B. Wilson, Toledo, O.

REBEL DEFENSE OF FORT WAGNER, elc. By James H. Harold, Lieutenant, 1st N. Y. Eng.

CHATTANOOGA, LOOKOUT MOUNT-AIN, AND MISSION RIDGE. By Col. Lyman Bridges, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Corps, San Leandro, Cal.

No. 14, NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIthe possession of every lover of American history. The description of the Capture of New Orleans, Attack on Port Hudson, Battle of Mobile Bay and the fight with the rebel ram Tennessee are pen-pictures of absorbing interest. It will be sent postage prepaid upon receipt of five cents per copy.

"THE STORY OF CUBA," being No. 9 in the issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARIES, is of more than passing interest. You ought to have a copy, so that you may be posted on the history of the struggle on that island, in case the United States becomes involved in a war with Spain. Price five cents.

SOME FUN OF THE WAR.

Do you want a handful of old chestnuts? Do you want to laugh again at the stories you laughed at during the If so, send 5 cents at once for No. 15 of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY. Illustrated.

THERE are now 14 numbers issued of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARYseries of historical and statistical text-The whole set will be sent for 60 cents, or any six numbers for 25 cents.

THE PER DIEM BILL.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your ssue of Dec. 17 you assert that the Per Diem Pension Bill, now pending in Congress, "is impolitie at this time." You say "many Depresentatives and Senators who will vote for a liberal bill, giving a known amount of money, will strongly oppo e one giving an unknown amount." You intimate that the graves. Treasury is in a depressed condition. That they, the members of Congress, "are haunted by a bugbear as to the immensity of the number of soldiers yet living, and the size of the sum that will be required to pay

'At present we can hope to get a straight Service Pension Bill, giving \$8 a month to every man, because all the arguments, historical and otherwise, are overwhemingly in lavor of it, and we can show very satisfac torily what it will cost."

Now, it is generally supposed that the records of the War Department and Pension Office are substantially complete, and it is incomprehensible that you can arrive at an approximate conclusion as to the number of surviving soldiers who are drawing no pension, or less than \$8 per month, while you have little or no knowledge of the number who served three mo this or three or four

In absence of the facts, I do not believe be Per Diem Bill will cost any more than the Service Pension Bill you advocate. all-important. It is the first great step. Please give us "straight goods"-the facts on this subject.

I know of many comrades, including myself, who served four years and are drawing the minimum rate of \$6 per month.

If this hair-splitting pension business mus continue at least until the "Treasury is fuller," why not commence on those who it. have done lattle or no service, as the Per Diem Bill prop ses to do to some extent? I would like to hear from some of the comrades on this subject through THE NATIONAL don't be afraid to speak out in meeting. Now, 11 this finds place in the waste basket. all right; I will still continue to subscribe forand read THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as long as I live. - NAT McColat, Co. G, 70th Onto, Wagg per's Ripple, O.

Our comrade has grasped many o the facts very clearly, but missed one THE NATIONAL controlling one. And that is the one that we fear will certainly give a black in it. We ask every one who receives a eye to the Per Diem feature. In the copy to give it careful examination, and first place, we only know approximately how many veterans of the war there are themselves and tamines than any other that vet living. The census of 1890 at they can find. It is a superior paper in every tempted an enumeration of these. The returns are in the Census Bureau awaiting the action of Congress to provide for the expense of collating and digest ing them. As this will cost very many thousand dollars, Congress has so fa not seen fit to make the appropriation. A superficial and very casual compilation indicates that in 1890 there were about 1,160,000 men who said they had served in the army or navy during the war. Since then the mortality of six years has greatly reduced the number, but how much can only be estimated. If we put this at 200,000 there are still 900,000 veterans vet living. Of these, the report of the Commissioner of Pen sions for the year ended June 30, 1896. showed that there were already on the

pension-roll: Army invalid, old laws 344,800 Army invalid, act of June 27, 1890 . 370,487 Navy invalid, " 733,442

Now, if we assume that there are 960,000 veterans of the army and navy yet living, and that every one of them FIRING ON FORT SUMTER. A thrilling served at least 90 days and was honorably discharged, we have at the very outside 226,558 veterans who would be bene and served three years in a Union regiment. | fited by the Service Pension Bill. To give every one of them \$8 a month would only cost \$21,749,568. From this should be deducted a great part of the enormous sum now expended in running the Pension Bureau, with its mulifarious | the best of the argument. The Constiand costly examinations, its special examinations, etc. Such a showing as once strike every member of Congress favorably, and incline him to support precept, precedent, and general practice. the bill. It will present tangible ad- He has assumed this because it is the

> But the Per Diem feature will at once | ecutive of a Nation. present complications which will be will scare off enough timid friends to insure the defeat of the measure.

vantages which he cannot deny.

harangues, as we can with a plain, straight Service Pension Bill. Our correspondent says that the record of every man's service is in the War Department. Certainly it is, but it is in such a mass of matter that it is a great work to hunt it out, and this work would have to be performed for the dead as well as the living. The War Department has a always within the power of the legislarecord of 2,959,132 enlistments. Hun- tive branch of the Government to revodreds of thousands of these are duplicates lutionize practice, if it sees fit. The -that is, the same man served two or President has a check on this by his more enlistments. No one can tell how veto power, but by a two-thirds' vote many individuals served in the army. | Congress may override the veto. Then The only way in which an estimate of its will becomes the law, subject only to the cost of a Per Diem Bill could be the decision of the Supreme Court as to arrived at would be to take a new census its constitutionality. of the ex-soldiers and sailors yet living,

this, on a little reflection.

THE SERVICE PENSION. Some comrades are disturbed because the Service Pension makes no discrimination between those who served long terms and short. The feeling can be readily understood. But they must remember that the United States always made a Service Pension \$8 a month for the shortest period of service. We want to get this principle applied to service in the war of the rebellion, as it was to service in other wars. This is After we have once secured this, we can then concentrate our energies upon such amendments and modifications as will make the law what we would have

Therefore, let us bend all our energies upon securing the earliest possible pass TRIBUNE. Boys, or old men I should say, age of this measure of justice. Let us leave nothing undone to have it put through the coming extra session, and be one of the first laws which President McKinley will sign. Let every veteran in the United States go to work actively for this. It will be worse than useless for him to stand off and criticize-to find fault with this, and advocate some other bill. He will not get what he wants, but will do the most that can be done to prevent other comrades from getting what they want. Nothing can be more fatal to the success of pension legislation than division of opinion and effort among comrades. It is a manuver which our enemies have frequently employed to defeat desired pension legislation. They are always full of glee when they can get any number of

what the majority want. present a solid front for a straight, simple, Service Pension of at least \$8 a month for every man who served 90 slight seigniorage—say, 21 per cent. days, and was honorably discharged. to retain the gold coined in our own Let us insist that those who served in country. He claims that the miners every veteran impress this upon his and tables. Senators and Representative. Let every Post pass resolutions demanding it Let every Department Encampment and other soldier gathering do the same,

Congress will heed and accede to. And push the circulation of THI NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which creates and strengthens public sentiment in favor of the measure wherever it goes.

A MATTER OF PREROGATIVES. It seems clear to us that the supporters of the Congressional right of interference in Cuban matters have much tution being silent on the subject, the President's claim to exclusive power in where otherwise provided, rests solely on prerogative everywhere of the Chief Ex-

But the exercise of powers not served by the election of his choice. made the most of by soldier-haters, specifically regulated by the Constitu-Just now they are preaching that com- tion is subject to continual modification, BRARY, being a sketch of the Life of paratively few on the pension roll or off and the power to make this modification Admiral Farragut, is now ready. This it saw any considerable service. Once must rest with Congress. Congress is is a historical gem, and ought to be in begin to urge the Per Diem bill seriously, the direct representative of the people, I was the first Commander-in-Chief who and they will change their tune, and and, broadly speaking, can assume any vigorously declaim that everybody likely of the powers not specifically granted to be benefited served from three to four by the Constitution to the other two years, and the bill will involve the ex- branches of the Government. This is penditure of countless millions. This the natural course in any free Govern- missed the Nation over in countless homes ment. Therefore, as the Constitution has not definitely bestowed upon the The worst of it is that we cannot make | President the sole right, or any right, any positive, statistical answer to their except by implication, to recognize foreign Governments, to determine which of two shall be recognized, when an insurrection shall have become a revolution, etc., that power can be with entire

right assumed by Congress. Practice and precedent do not count for as much as Secretary Olney and his supporters would have them. It is

millions of dollars, and before it could resentatives, should have in their own be completed hundreds of thousands hands the control of all the possibilities of the beneficiaries would be in their of war. The whole world has gotten far away from the time when the King Any comrade will see the force of held in his hand all the issues of peace and war. Secretary Olney would hark back to that time. The Constitution made a long stride ahead when it gave Congress the sole power to declare war. A most reasonable implication would be that this should include all acts leading to a possibility of war. The people must pay for a war, they must suffer in their business on account of it, and they must fight the contest. They should, therefore, have in their hands the control of all that may lead to war. "SATIATED WITH GOLD."

Alex. Del Mar, one of the leading authorities of the world on finance, is sure that the silver question is settled forever. The question of gold will soon be an anxious one, and on this point he has revolutionized his views. He was one of the authors of the theory that gold was becoming inadequate for the commercial uses of the world, on account of its limited production, while the use of it was constantly extending. This theory the bimetallists took up and worked with the greatest energy. The condition that he feared a few years ago has been totally changed by the discovery of the cyanid process, which permits the profitable working of the lowest grade of ores. Now he thinks it likely that the world will be "satiated with gold." Ores can now be worked at a cost of from \$1 to \$1.25 a ton, thus giving a profit on all that contain more than that, and of this grade there limitless quantities. He says:

Gold is the most commonly diffused of all the metals. It is even to be obtained, and has been obtained, from salt. There is an almost continuous line of hills, filled with low-grade ores, stretching from Alaska to Patagonia. This is the Mother Lode, I know of a single hill in California which has been explored enough to "demonstrate" nearly comrades to urge something else than | 40,000,000 tons of low grades, which numerous engineers have averaged at \$10 a ton, but which, for safety's sake, we will put at Let us not have this now. Let us \$5 a ton. It is a veritable quarry, and, with adequate machinery, can be all cleaned up in a few years.

He recommends the imposition of a the war of the rebellion are as worthy have no more right to have their gold of this as those who served in the Rev- coined free of charge than the lumber olution, in the war of 1812, the Indian men have to have the Government work wars, or the war with Mexico. Let up their product free of cost into chairs

> A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. LEMON By Past Commander-in-Chief Paul VanDer-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I learn by dispatches that our dear comrade, Capt. and we shall have a united voice which George E. Lemon, is dead. I first met him shortly after my election as Commander-in-Chief at Baltimore, in 1882. He had then been publishing THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for some time, and had sunk thousands of dollars in the paper. I know he started that paper in order to furnish an organ to make the battle for the Union soldier. It was a work of love and his donation to the cause. And I can surely say that had it not been for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the bondholder and the Wall street aliens would have defeated us long ago. I knew Capt. Lemon well, and while it cut him to the quick to be assailed, yet in his heart he felt that some day it would be an honor to have been the means of putting an army corps of honest names on the pension-roll. Amid all this, which nobody can dispute, will at dealing with foreign affairs, except the assaults on pension agents not one word was ever proven against Capt. Lemon, and he was known the whole Union over as an honest man. He had his convictions, and they were strong, but when they were advocated in THE NATONAL TRIBUNE it was because he believed the cause of the Union soldier, widow and orphan could be best

He had a gentle, kindly nature. He loved children, and they trusted him. He lightened many a home by his kind deeds. He helped greatly in building up the Grand Army. During my term THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE founded over 1,000 Posts. I think advocate of the Relief Corps, even before we met at Denver, and no one outside the Order did more than he to build it up. His presence at the National Encampment was always hailed with delight, and he will be his work has blessed. We all suffered intense pain when we heard of his long sickness. We hoped that he would recover, but when the last pilgrimage came we gave him up. In our household we shall ever mourn his loss. The Grand Army lines are daily breaking up. Every day the news flashes over the lines of some loved one gone, but in our bereavement now it is like the less of an army, and to all who loved him we tender our warm-hearted sympathy, and to his devoted relatives our love.

Fraternally, PAUL VANDERVOORT, Past Commander-in-Chief and National Honorary Member W.R.C., Omaha, Neb.

We congratulate the Sons of Veterans upon the growing feeling in their favor manifested everywhere by the comrades. They are regarded with much more favorable eyes, and there is a general disposition to come into closer relations with them. This is natural, commendable, and right. We can have no better friends than our own sons. We There are strong reasons why this can leave no better legacy to the country send the list to the War Department, power should be in the hands of Con- than an Order built up to commanding

and set an army of clerks at work trac- gress. It is always likely to involve strength which by inheritance will be ing each man's service. This would cost war, and the people, through their rep- devoted to enthusiastic patriotism and

obedience to law. ALL who ordered the first six numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY certainly ought to have the last eight. These embrace very interesting matter, consisting of the following: Nos. 7 and 8. The Commanders of the United States Army, containing halftone portraits and a sketch of each General: No. 9, The Story of Cuba; No. 10, Life of Gen. George H. Thomas; No. 11, Life of Maj. William McKin- that State will not give more than a dozen of ley, with the platform of the Republican party; No. 12, Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, the greatest cavalry leader of modern times; No. 13, Chronological Record of Battles, etc.; No. 14, Life of Admiral Farragut. Twenty-five cents for any six.

NAMES OF SONS OF VETERANS. We want the name, postoffice address and occupation of every young man in the United States. Let everybody interest himself in sending these to us.

TRIBUNETS.

The visits to Canton, O., during the campaign constituted the greatest pilgrimage in the history of the world. More people went there in a shorter space of time than ever known before. The actual figures surprise even those who thought that they had kept a good run of the matter. The railroads have just finished their auditing, and find that from June 18, the day of the nomination, to Nov. 3 they carried into the little city 750,000 people. This means 12,500 carloads of 60 persons each, and 600 cars, or 60 trains, of 10 cars every day of the 19 weeks.

likely to form an intimate acquaintance with the much discussed Mexican dollar. An immense amount of corn is being shipped from those States to Mexico. It is all paid for in Mexican silver, and probably the dealers will distribute a good many of the dollars among

The average duration of a French Cabinet is Cabinet is 131 months. This is because those people have not yet sufficient education in selfgovernment to conduct it as the English and Americans do-by means of two great parties, one in power and the other in opposition. They are still under the shadew of feudalism and royalty, when they do not have principles, but leaders. They form "groups," instead of parties, around men who pose as leaders.

Case and Comment: The pithy complaint in a Kentucky slander case, made out by a Justice of the Peace, is sent us by a correspondent: Mrs. Rose C. to Mrs. Will P., Dr. To use of abusive language in my presence... Credit by abusive language,......

It would seem that the complainant herself had not been altogether flannel-mouthed, although her tongue had been worsted.

THE SALVATION ARMY AMONG THE NEGROES. The Salvation Army has at last started in upon a work that I have often wondered it has not embarked upon before, and also that none of the churches-particularly the Catholic-has not undertaken upon a great scale. That is the conversion of the Southern negroes. It has always seemed to me that the Catholic Church had a great field there, for its methods, its music and its impressive ceremonies would be very captivating to the Southern negro. But for some reason the Catholics have taken comparatively little interest in that region. Now, "Col." Holland, formerly the head of the Salvation Army in Canada, has gone to Atlanta with his wife-a noted worker in the causeand begun a formidable campaign against Satan as he develops himself among the field hands. Col. Holland expects great results, and I think that he is justified in doing so. He takes with him a strong force of workers, and seems to have very correct ideas as to his methods of warfare against sin. I suggest that he will also find a field white for the reaper among the poor whites, "crackers" and "sand-hillers." I don't think that he can find a more debased, ignorant, unregenerate set of human beings anywhere than in the swamps and sand barrens, and the remoter mountain regions of the South. They are the descendants of the paupers and convicts whom England transported to the South in the beginning of the last century, and they are more vicious than a razorback hog.

ARE

TENS OF

EGGS AND APPLES.

The attention of Populist Statesmen urgently directed to an alarming condition of things in Maine. There has been a secret and wicked description of the ancient, time-honored and rightful parity between eggs and apples. Since a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the centrary there has been an equality of value between a good fresh egg and large, sound, ripe, red apple. As a rule they have been mutually interchangeable all over the country. It was the people's manner of commerce. All of us can recall how in our school days the boy who had a nice red apple in his lunch could readily exchange it for a hard-boiled egg, if he felt that he needed more brain food than gustatory pleasure, and vice versa. This equality of values has been suddealy and no doubt treacherously disturbed. The reports come that those who have eggs in them for a whole barrelful of the best apples that can be offered, and that a great many exchanges are daily made on this basis by men whose families are famishing for eggs. They are thus compelled to surrender literally the fruits of years of investment and toil to gratify the greed and avarice of the cunning capitalists who have invested in hens. Undoubtedly the Rothschilds, Wall Street and Mark Hanna will be found at the bettom of this outrage upon the masses who own apple trees. Unquestionably, they are rapidly securing mortgages on all the orchards of the State in favor of the classes who own hens. The people who have apple trees are being converted into the serfs of the bloated proprietors of poultry-yards. Probably a bloodless and greedy syndicate controis all the incubators and checks the production of more hens.

Of course a subsidized and lying press will attempt to explain this away by saying that there has been an enormous over-production of apples in Maine this year, while the hens have the organs of the bloodsuckers always talk. They are forever prating about facts when the people are suffering. What is needed is the immediate passage of a law restoring the oid parity of one egg for one apple. They should be made legal tender for one another, and severe punishments prescribed for any refusal to give a sound, fresh egg on demand for an apple in like condition. This is the only way in which to promote the prosperity of the masses, and maintain our liberties.

REFORM AMONG THE BARBERS.

The barber trade is one of the very oldest in 60,000 of them in the United States, or nearly | distribute the same. one to every thousand of the population. Like everybody else they have troubles which they think should be remedied by law. The barbers of New York State will hold a Convention at Syracuse in January to consider these evils and their cure. They will propose a "College of Barbers," which will examine all applicants as to their proficiency in the art, and grant licenses. No one shall be allowed to shave or cut hair unless he has a liceuse. There shall be no tipping in the shops, which the barbers rightly consider is unmanly and demoralizing to self-respecting workingmen. Other necessary reforms will be outlined in course of time. The advocates of the reforms say that they have abundant warrant for asking the State to take them under its protection, in the example of other trades. For instance, the horseshoers succeeded in having it established by law that no one shall shoe a horse until he has passed an examination and received a certificate that he is fully qualified. They claim that the proper shaving and hair-cutting is of great importance to many more men than the way a horse is shod.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS. The New York Recorder, after a long and costly struggle for existence, has given it up, and the Tribune will fill out its uncompleted subscriptions. The Recorder was originally started to work off a lot of cigaret pictures. In 1891 the cigaret manufacturers began an expensive competition by giving a picture with each package of the little nuisances. At first these were small photos of actresses, clad mostly in stockings, and very enticing to the callow vouths who smoke cigarets. As the competition grew flercer the pictures became larger and more elaborate, until they cost more than the retail price of a bunch of cigarets. Then | Harrison. the manufacturers called a halt and agreed upon a scale of prices and to stop giving away pictures. This left one of them-W. Dukewith a great stock on hand of pictures in various stages of completeness from those which had been merely drawn upon the stones to the completed ones. It occurred to him to start a paper and build up a circulation with pictures. The result was the Recorder. It assumed to be Republican in politics, but was to compete with

COMING

VETERANS

TO THE

Inauguration of Maj. Wm. McKinley?

Every Comrade Wants To.

A TICKET.

There is a general desire on the part of people all over the country-

and especially of veterans and sons of veterans—to be present at the Inaugu-

ration of Maj. Wm. McKinley as President of the United States. It will

undoubtedly be the greatest Inauguration ever witnessed in this country.

Gen. Sickles promises to be present at the head of 10,000 veterans, and

way of getting a first-class round-trip ticket free. All it asks is that a club of

subscribers be raised proportionate in size to the distance of the place from

Washington. This will be an easy way for anyone who desires to come to

secure his transportation. In every community there are numbers of vet-

erans and sons of veterans who want to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and

for terms and sample copies, to begin canvassing. With the two papers he

will have little trouble in providing himself with a ticket. We have fur-

nished thousands of tickets in the past to those desiring to attend National

Encampments and other gatherings, and everybody has been satisfied. Write

Let anyone who wants to come to the Inauguration, at once write to us

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will help everyone who desires to come in the

thinks the number ought to greatly exceed that.

will do so if they are asked.

at once to

THOUSANDS OF

the World in crime, sensation, and nastinesa But it was found that the Republicans don's want to read that kind of a paper. Various schemes were tried in the six years during which the paper lived and spent \$1,000 000 in trying to build up a circulation. The final blow to it was given when Hearst, after having made a "success" of the San Francisco Eraminer, came East and proposed to spend several of the millions which his father had made in mining speculations in building up the Moraing Journal into a rival of the World, There wasn't room in the city for three scavengers of the moral sewers, and so the Recorder passed out and left the Journal to fight the World for supremacy among those whose daily reading is a wallow in crime, horrors and nastiness.

PERSONAL.

The Midland Mechanic, Kansas City, Mo., starts a boom for a piace in the Cabinet for our old and esteemed friend, Past Commander-in-Chief Wm. Warner. It says with entire truth; "He stands for everything that they fail to represent; for the highest and best type of American manhood, for ability which has forced recognition at the hands of his party in defiance to, rather than in accordance with, the wishes of corporations, M.j. Warner, though blessed with attainments that rank him among the leaders of the land, is yet a plain man-a man of the people and one whose sympathies have ever been with the class that holds him in such ardent admiration and hearty approval. Never have the people sought advice or aid at his hands that they left empty-handed; never has his record been sullied by the breath of suspicion; never has he been before the people for indorsement that his name did not lead the ticket; never has any man had more friends or more enthusiastic admirers among the great mass of common people in this State than Maj. Warner. Laurels won in the Union army have been indorsed by blue and gray only increased moderately. But that is the way | alike, and it is safe to say that no man in this State stands so close to the heart of the soldier as the Major. His gallant race for Governor proved better than anything else the esteem in which he is held."

> There is not a comrade but will grow enthusiestic at the nomination of Maj. Warner for a place among the President's advisers. A medal of honor has been awarded to Capt.

John G. Adams, 19th Mass., for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Capt. E. Eugle, Corporal, Co. I, 97th Pa., and now a clerk in the Peasion Office at Washington, history. No one knows when or where it for the most distinguished gallantry in action originated. There never was known a time or | at Green Plains (Bermuda Hundred), Va., May a people where the hair and whiskers were 18, 1864. He voluntarily assisted in carrying barbers became necessary. There are over heavy fire from the enemy, and remained to

Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Leonard, 12th N. Y. N. G., who has recently been promoted from Major of that regiment, is an officer of exceptionally long and wide experience, and what is more, has seen actual service at the front. He joined Co. B, 7th N. Y. N. G., May, 1860, and served with it until he went out with the 1624 N. Y., of which he was Adjutant. He was promoted Major in June, 1863, and resigned in February, 1864. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. He again entered the New York National Guard, and was appointed Adjutant of the 4th regiment. He was promoted Major in April, 1867, and appointed Commissary of the 7th N. Y. N. G. in February, 1868. He was made Inspector of Cavalry Brigade, January, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General January, 1870, and rendered supernumerary, 1870. On Aug. 27, 1875, he was elected Captain in the 27th N. Y. N. G., and was rendered supernumerary in November, 1878. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, in October, 1887, and resigned in October, 1889. He was elected Major of the 12th, Jan. 6, 1890

Republicans of Syracuse, N. Y., are pushing Maj. Theodore L. Poole for Commissioner of Pensions. Maj. Poole is now Representative from that district, but was defeated for reelection. He was Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 122d N. Y., and was severely wounded at Cold Harbor, losing his left arm. He was mustered out of the regiment in 1865 as Captain and Brevet Major. He was Pension Agent for the Western District of New York from 1879 to 1888, and in 1892 Commander of the Department of New York, G.A.R. He is a salt manufacturer, and connected with other manufacturing enterprises. He was a candidate for Commissioner of Pensions under President

One of the Posts of the G.A.R. at Albany, N. Y., thought that it would be a money-making scheme to get Wm. J. Bryan to deliver a lecture. They dropped the matter like a hot potato though when they found that his agent wanted \$3,500 for a single evening.

Judge S. H. Bright, of Logan, O., served through the war in the 58th Ohio, coming out Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Col. F. F. Rempel is one of the very foremost citizens of Hocking County, O. He was born in Prussia, but came to this country when but 10 years of age, and eight years later settled in the then new town of Logan. He became noted as the manager of a great stage line, and was active in other enterprises. In 1861 he entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 58th Ohio, and saw his first fighting at Fort Donelson. Later he was Provost-Marshal of the Army of West Tennessee. He has held several important offices under the State Government, and is now President of a bank and an extensive owner of property at Logan.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

HENDRICKS.-At Stanford, Ky., Oct. 10, Jas. M. Hendricks, Co. C, 19th Ky. Comrade Hendricks had been Superintendent of the Buffalo Spring Cemetery Co. for over 20 years, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE WILL HELP YOU TO and by his untiring energy he had made it one of the handsomest burial grounds to be found in the State. He was an active member of Landram Post, 58. CHRISTIE. - At Jackson, Mich., Nov. 18, Cyrus

N. Christie, Co. M, 5th Pa. Cav. Comrade Christie enlisted Aug. 28, 1861, and served until April 21, 1863.

PALMER.—At Keeneyville, Pa., recently, C. K. Palmer, Co. H. 6th Pa. Reserves, aged 54. Comrade Palmer was a member of Alfred Toles Post, 320. He leaves a widow and one son.

PEABODY.—At Salem, Mass., Nov. 6, William M. Peabody, 4th Mass. battery, aged 54. Comrade Peabody was employed as a carpenter at the beginning of the war. He enlisted for three months in the Mechanic Light Artillery. Later he re-enlisted with the 4th Mass. battery, serving until the close of the war. He was wounded in an eagagement in Louisiana. He had been on the Salem Police force since 1877. He was a member of Post 34. He leaves a widow.

WILEY .- At Worcester, Mass., Nov. 13, of pneumonia, Robert G. Wiley, Co. A, 53d Mass. Militia. Comrade Wiley saw much hard service with his regiment in the Department of the Gulf, including the siege and capture of Port Hudson.

Howe, -At Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 21, Chas. F. Howe, Co. F, 23d Me. Comrade Howe was chatting with some friends in the readingroom of Post 19 when the end came. He had always been an enthusiastic G.A.R. man, and had done much to build up his Post. LAIRD .- At his home, at Brookeville, Md.,

Dec. 11, in the 55th year of his age, Rev. Wm. H. Laird, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Olney. He was a native of Dorchester County Md., and served through the entire war in the 2d Md. He was one of the few survivers of his regiment after the battle of Gettysburg. He had been rector of St. Bartholomew's Parish for 18 years,

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